deration.

Mr. Lonis D. Lincoln of Boston thought it a good

movement to appoint in every city a sp cial police, whose duty it should be to search after and take charge of those classes of delinquents so annoying to the public or certain to become adepts in vice, street beggsrs and night-wanderers, following the dictates of

interesting speech, giving his observations as to the causes of vagrancy in Boston, and throwing out sev-eral hints comparative of our institutions with those

of Europe.

Mr. J. W. Kerchum of New-York, said that until
we could make the poor father or mother feel that the
rich nan's house was the house for their children, we

Mr. REEMELIN of Ohio thought the distinction be

principle of love.

Mr. W. R. Lincoln of Baltimore related the case

Mr. W. R. Liscols of Baltimore related the case of a little girl who always ran away from benevolent institutions and went to begging in the streets, because she had been taught to do that. So there were boys who begged, while their mothers were keepers of boarding-houses. Can these be brought in, in any other way than by arresting them?

Mr. Haves of New-York said that the law in the city reads it invessible to send any child to the

Mr. HAVES of New-York said that the law in his city made it impossible to send any child to the House of Refuge unless found guilty of crime or vagrancy by two magistrates, or by the Court and Jury. In the Juvenile Asylum, he said, the statistics of years establish that an average of 81 percent of the inmates are the children of emigrants; 42 per cent were orphans; a very large proportion were the children of criminals, and a still larger portion the children of interpretation receives, and also a large number of children of contractions.

not bring about this reformation so much de

a vicious curio-ity.

The Rev. C. F. BARNARD of Boston followed in

\$2,459 From Publications and Pamphlets.....

£13,285

The report was accepted and ad-pted.

The report was accepted and ad-pted.

Mr. Garrison said that whatever slaveholders and the upholders of slaveholders might say, the heart of the propie always rebelled against it. Outside of the United States, the sentiment of the world fell like a thunderbolt against it. Europe was therefore competent to sit in judgment upon the United States. We never knew an American who did not claim the right to speak his mind upon Rassian, Austrian or Neupolitan despotism, and they had as clear a right to speak of the great despotism of this country. Before the right and the propie of Warrington, England, to the people of the United States. It was signed by Thomas G. Rylands, Mayor of Warrington, William Cleckett, Rector of Warrington; William Greenall, Member of Parliament from Warrington, and 3,500 citizens of Warrington.

The President then read the document-a respectful The President theorem the document—are spectful but earnest protest against the sin of African Slavery in Anerica. He theorem is better from the Protestants of Belgium, signed on their behalf by Leonard Anet. It was in tone similar to the preceding document, and while speaking in high terms of the spirit of the Republican institutions of this country, and deprecating the existence of institutions in Europe antagonistic to Freedom, they asked that the United States remove chatted Slavery the last stain upon our Government. Freedom, they asked that the United States remove chattel Slavery, the last stain upon our Government. In conclusion, he read a letter from Mazzini, the dis-tinguished Italian Republican, stating his sympathy with the cause of American Auti-Slavery. These con munications have already been published.

The President then read the usual series of reso-

eon.munications have already been published.

The President announced as the first speaker Parker Pillsbury of New-Hampshire.

Mr. Pillsbury prefaced his remarks by offering the following resolutions:

Resided, That while we rejote in all the indications of an advancing state of public opinion signated Slavery, we would still be madful that our greatest danger is not from actual slaveholder, and the open, bold and blespinemous defenders and extenders of the institution in State of Church, in politics or pulpits, but rather from those who make specious and strong Acte Slavery piet melons and professions, like the Republican party, the Basic Manerican Frest Society, the recently-famed New England in New York Church and Slavery Society, The New York Indipendent of the contributors, that are still in governmental or ecclesiastical union and fellowship with Slavery and slaveholders.

Resorted, That while these organizations are thus, through their pretensions and professions, sole to absorb the awakened public synapsity, control the public desirty, paralyze the public conclete, and privert even well-intended senion into channels than, as the enemies of that only radical and genume gapel through which, mader God, deliverence can count to the emission of the country. The letter from the Belgium Protestants was directed "tathe Christians of America who uphold Slavery. The letter from the Belgium Protestants was directed "tathe Christians of America who uphold Slavery." The was a mismomer. The truth was, the people there do not know what A necked on the Christians of America who uphold Slavery. The was a mismomer. The truth was, the people for the Christians of Europe directed to the Christians of America, who upheld horse-stealing, robbing henroots, and adultery! Now, Slavery was the rum of all villamies," but the "sum" had now become a matter of small importance. It was therefore a secsisity that we must either have a new definition of "Christian," "Church," "Minister," "Gospel" or else public opinion must be made to of Belgiam should make the mistake? He desired to have matters so shaped that none such should be made again. There was a necessity that they should descriminate between the true and the false, and they would never do it until they took the associat, as named in those resolutions and place them where they belong. They have had sceues in Wassington and elsewhere of a fearful character. Le presumed that no one would believe Daniel E. Sickles to be a Christian, his victim much of a saint, or his wise, still living, much better than Mary Magdalere after her conversion. Yet, if every black Sickles in the Stath who had had his bed violated, were thus to avenar himself, what a seene would the whole South present. He was tired of such a state of things. Yet the vileat slave-breeder in the South was not sufficient. the was tired of such a state of things. Let ead slave-breeder in the South was not sufficiently to induce Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. etto withdraw the right hand of fellowship from all-holder. Those men who were excepted by Lan Protestants and the New-England Church the Bel-Jan Protestants and the New-England Church
Anti-Shaver Society were, in his view, the most guilty
of all. What could the Simon Legrees do to perpetuate Slavery! It was the Shelbys and St. Clairs who
gave it an existence; for were it not for the lightning
roda erected by their influence to protect it,
the edifice of American Slavery would be
stricken down in a moment. These were the
non-whem the Beechers and Cheevers recognized as stricken down in a moment. These were the nen whom the Beechers and Cheevers recognized as Christians. He comprehended no such logic. Those who were not with us were against us. Where was Henry Ward Beecher to-day? Though entreated to stand dipon the pianform with them, he had failed to do so—but when the Tract Society asked him to appear before them, he accepted the invitation, and to-mornew they would have an opportunity to hear him before that body. Mr. Pilisbury then alluded to the present attitude of the Republican party. When Mr. Douglas made his first speech in apparent defection from the Democratic party, though but a few mouths before the Republican party had exhausted the vocabulary against him, yet, they looked with interest on his utterances and almost welcomed him. He had then said that Mr. Douglas, or a Douglas man, would be the next candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency. He had found he was mistaken—for the party was now trying to decide which of the clique of slaveholders should be the candidate. The Turune of last Friday had said that "there is no issue whatever between the which of the chad the chad the candidate. The Taibune of last Friday had said that "there is no issue whatever between the "Democratic and Republican parties involving the "question of Slavery, except it be the reopening of "the African slave-trade. And upon that question "the Democratic party has not avowed an opinion." The Democratic party has not avowed an opinion. Hon, Edward Bates of Mo, had pronounced the negro "the Democratic party has not avowed an opinion."

Hon. Edward Bates of Mo. had pronounced the negro question "a pestilential question," and the Republican party had begun to think so too. Mr. Bates had also found that "its agitation had never done good to any "party, section or class, and never done good to any "party, section or class, and never could, unless it "could be accounted good to str up the angry passisions of mer." The Republican journals had intimated that if Missouri could be guaranteed to sustain the Republican party in 1860 Mr. Bates should be the candidate. The name of John M. Botts of Virginia had been mentioned as a candidate of the party. He had said that he "was no Slavery propagandist." That was capital enough for a candidate of the Republican party. But like Mr. Fremont, he would "sustian Slavery where it now existed," and as "all the "property he owned in the world, or his children "owned, was slave property, he who attempred to "connect his name with abolitionism was a knave or a "fool, and not unfrequently both." With this as the position of both church and political parties, they had nothing te hope from them in advancing the cause of the oppressed slave.

A member of Dr. Cheever's Church asked if he had understood the last speaker to say that Dr. Cheever

A nember of Dr. Cheever's Church asked if he had understood the last speaker to say that Dr. Cheever would give the right hand of fellowship to slaveholders? If so, it was false. He (the speaker) had left a church where he had worshiped for twenty years to become connected with Dr. Cheever's Church, because he (Dr. C.) had said that "slaveholders were guilty of "murder, and had they lived under Jewish dispensation," they would every one of those here, has "Lac-"nurder, and had they fived under Jewish dispensa-tion would every one of them been hung." [Ap-plense.] Had the speaker (Mr. Pillsbury) heard the discourses of Dr. Caeever during the last three months, he would not have made such an assertion, or if he would he would have uttered that which was

if he would he would have uttered that which was false.

No reply was made to the gentleman's remarks.

The Rev. Wm. H. Furness of Philadelphia was the next speaker. He said it was frequently asked what was the use of their talking! That now, after all the agitation, Slavery hadextended its domain and had get possession of the political parties of the country. But what they were doing was to free the North. (Applause.) The Anti-Slavery movement was showing its finest workings among Anti-Slavery men in the acts of heroism of colored men, who, it was said, were not able to take care of themselves. He spoke of the advancing continent adverse to prejudice against color as evicontained themselves. He spece of the advancing sentiment adverse to prejudice against color as evidenced by the fact that cars were now running in this city on which colored people were allowed to ride. Wherever this prejudice was disappearing, the way for Anti-Slavery sentiment was opening. In the recent Fugitive Slave case in Philadelphia he felt that the very air was filled with the spirit of Freedom. A po-

liceman, there standing about the Court-House had said that he would willingly forfeit his star and staff to get that man free; that the authorities would not trust the man an hour with the city police—who, if they had him, would have been thirty nides out of the city at once. The Arti-Slavery sentiment would grow, and was grawing, despite everything. The power of truth had been exhibited in the shattering organizations and associations. It was now breaking up the Democratic party, and it would have no representative anless, as Mr. Pillsbury feared, the Republican party should take its place.

Mr. Prinspury reares, the announced Wendell Philipse The President then announced Wendell Philipse took the platform amid lond applause. He prefaced his remarks by offering the following resolutions:

Resolved. That in our opinion the Anti-Slavery seminent is arousing to a keeper life every day, and every day growing more imperative and clear sighted; and while the politician pretends to how to it, in reality seeking only to use it for its own purposes, and the church is grouping her way from indifference and neality into senting life, our duty is to watch both the politician and the chart on testimony be lowered, no dury evaded, and

un and inhuman.

Mr. Phillips said they had the same right to criticise the institutions of thirty States, and advocate a change of public opinion, as anybody else. Their fathers were here as soon as the fathers of others, and had belped to make the country what it was. They were not foreigners. They were here to carry out the great idea which underlaid American life. They endeavored to speak the literal truth as to facts, and from that they asade their own deductions. The Church had penonneed them infidels; granted. Let them describe him truly, and he would not quarrel about a name. The American Anti-Stavery Society had allowed criticism, and they should use it. Dr. Cheever should not be free from it, and when they wanted the sublimest example of impudence, commend him to as American church-member. When Henry Ward Beecher attempted to defend himself for the havest act of his life, in taking a seat beside Theodore Parker, he was filled with self-conscious righteousness, and was replete with the impudence of New-England orthodoxy. When they entered this work, they had not sought hostility. They expected the Church to be on their side. They had thought they had but to utter the words justice and righteousness to have the Church throw its mantle over them. But they had found there never was a more a state contracts of the content of the an and inhuman.

Mr. PHILLIPS said they had the same right to criti-

But they had found there never was a more a-tute con-trivare, gotten up to make hypocrites than the Ameri-can Church. It was a fact that the morality which

trivare gotten up to make hypocrites than the American Church. It was a fact that the morality which the Church copied was the morality of the parties. It was not, to-day, up to the morality of the duty of the whites to the blacks which Henry Wilson and Charles Sunner had uttered in Congress. The Court-Heuse in Philadelphia, in the recent slave case, was surrounded with—what? Not the Church members of Philadelphia, but by the rabble: and it was from them that the sentiments of advanced humanity were uttered. Dr. Cheever stood, to-day, in the most lamful position of any in the Northern States. He uttered truth as burning as could be. And, doing that, he stood before the country in the black and bloody dress of an American Church-member of the Congregational Church. [Prolonged applause and history dress of an American Church-member of the Congregational Church. [Prolonged applause and history.] And that very American Church which had begun to look about her, feeling her makedness, and had, in The New-York Evangelist, years since, as nowledged that the leadership of all philanthropic moven ents was in the hands of infidels, now claimed Dr. Cheever as a champion. Dr. Cheever knew well that he was to-day no natural growth of the Congregational pulpit—that the church rejected him, that his birthplace and cradle were here. [Loud applause.] He stood covering up the sin and affixing a valve to the half-awakened conscience. He had no right to be in religious fellowship with men who cursed him in their hearts. That was the mal-service ne was doing the cause of the slave. Of course, they recognized the motives of the man—that his face was turned Zionward, and therefore they desired him to repeat. They could not expect the seed time and harvest at the same time; but in the mean time their duty was the same, and they must announce the truth. Their policy was to commence at the root and not at the top of an evil. If he were to say that the Negro was a nan, it would be regarded as good philosophy, but it would not strike off t

a n.an, it would be regarded as good philosophy, but it would not strike off the fetters from the slave. But suppose he should say, as did Sam. Johnson, "Success "to the first insurrection of slaves," the child hearing that and reading of Bunker Hill would ask, If a White Bunker Hill was right why not a Black one! And the sentiment was one to set men to thinking. It carried the mind back to a recognition of manhood. Last year Massachusetts was paid a debt by Congress which had been standing for thirty years—and why? Because Massachusetts had begun to be felt, and, with all its fanaticism, it was appreciated as the brain of the Union. Between justice and the slave was a straight line which would not deviate for Dr. Cheever, who must take care of himself. In order to accomplish their end they must arraign parties and men and institutions. The signs of the times betokened progress. Wm. H. Seward said the wittiest thing the other day he ever said. When asked if Douglas would be President—he said, "Did you read his speech in Illinois about 'niggers!" "No." Then, said he, "No man can be President who spell negro with two Gs." [Applause.] And any man who was guilty of such meanness, the justice of the American sentiment would hold answerable. Alluding to the political question, the speaker said that the Republican party had changed places with the Democratic party. Should it go into the canvass to-morrow it could not count the votes that were given John C. Fremout. It was emasculated of Anti-Slavery sentiment. If Wm. H. Seward were put into the chair, there would be an able man, a far-sceing statesman, but a man who had never made a pledge against

nent. If Wm. H. Seward were put into the chair, there would be an able man, a far-seeing statesman, but a man who had never made a pledge against human slavery. It would place the North in its true position in the Government, but the slave would be no nearer freedom. They had need of getting the Anti-Slavery principle recognized. The New York Herald yearly travested the proceedings of this Society, but it oid more good, by its annual hbels, to the cause, than did the efforts of the American pulpit. [Laughter.] This Society said, "keep to the right, walk shead, do "justly and honestly, and God Almighty will keep the "universe together." If the Church cannot bear the truth, it is of the devil, and not of God. If the State cannot bear it, the scener it falls to pieces the better. It asks that they be men, and not parts of institutions. [Applanse.] Demosthenes had given over a slave to terture—he, the first orator of Greece—and history had never condemned the act. The American orator had consigned four millions of slaves to tortures, and the ocean beat now against his grave. And might God grant that this Society—Abolitionists, men and women—might labor until their strands were as dear to the eyes of the despairing bondman, and when its monuments gleamed upon his sight he would welcome them as his protection.

The Convention of Delegates, consisting of man-

agers and officials from various Schools of Reform,

Houses of Refuge, &c., throughout the land, opened

its second annual meeting yesterday morning at the

rooms of the Historical Society, corner of Second ave-nue and Eleventh street. About fifty gentlemen were present. The Convention was called to order by Mr.

vention or bot.

This matter was then discussed at some length,

received letters on the subject of consolidation from the Churches, the reading of them was commenced and continued till the hour of recess (I o'clock), when the Convention adjourned. them as his protection.

The meeting then adjourned to 74 o'clock. NATIONAL REFORMATORY CONVENTION.

the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After prayer by the Rev. ISAAC WESTCOTT of N.Y., the SECRETARY of the Convention resumed the reading of communications from various Churches in referere to the idea of Consolidation.

The Rev. Dr. Malcolm moved to suspend the reading of the letters. The reading was surrounded.

The Convention here adjourned, after receiving an

BAPTIST CONSOLIDATED CONVENTION.

Yesterday forenoon, a Convention of Baptist minis-

ters and laymen, delegates from the various Churches,

met in Oliver-street Baptist Church. The Hon. GEO.

N. BRIGGS of Massachusetts was appointed President; ANTHONY COLBY of New-Hampshire, and A. B. CAV-WELL of New-York, were chosen Vice-Presidents; WM. RICHANDSON of New-York, and R. J. JEFFREY

WM. RICHARDSON Of New-1078, and R. J. JEFFREY
of Pennsylvania, Secretaries.

The President of the Convention stated its object
to be the consolidation of four of the leading Baptist
benevolent societies under one general management.

There was considerable discussion upon various
topics of a merely business nature before arriving at
the subject in view. 817 delegates were reported

The Committee which called the Convention having

invitation from the President to visit the House Refuge on Thursday, to meet again at 71 p. m.

ing of the letters. The reading was suspended.
The Rev. S. D. Phelips, D. D., of New-Haven moved a series of resolutions suggesting the union of the American and Foreign Bible Society and the Amer-

the American and Foreign Bible Society and the American Baptist Publication Society into one Society, and its location in Philadelphia, and other consolidating action in reference to the various Societies.

The resolutions were submitted to the meeting singly. The first, second and third resolutions were passed unnanimously. Upon the reading of the fourth resolution, that the Union of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and the American Baptist Publication Society, under the direction of one Board of Managers, to be located at Philadelphia, and to be sustained by the carnines of its business and the spontaneous connue and Eleventh street. About fifty gentlemen were present. The Convention was called to order by Mr. O. S. Strong, after which a Committee was appointed for the selection of officers, the Hon. Philip Ripley of Convect cut meantime acting as Chairman, and the Rev. Mr. Philoe of Lancaster, Mass., as Secretary. The Committee on Officers reported Mr. Oliver S. Strong of New-York as President of the Convention; as Vice-Presidents, Col. Horace Gaylord of Connecticut, Nathaniel B. Brown of Philadelphia, John R. Kelso of Baltimore, E. M. Cushman of Rhode Island, Thomas Tucker of Massachusetts, Gov. R. M. Steward of Missouri, the Hop. Moses Kimbail of Boston, and the Hop. Seth Scammon of Maine; and as Secretaries, the Rev. B. K. Peirce of Massachusetts, Dr. Forward of Louisiana, the Rev. Mr. Nichols of Chicago, and E. M. Greenway of Baltimore; which report was adopted. Institutions in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York, Pennsylvatis, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Louisianna, the earnings of its business and the spontaneous con-tributions of the friends of both Societies, would be productive of efficiency and economy in the issue and distribution of the Scriptures and other Evangelical distribution of the Scriptures and other Evangelical denominations, the Rev. I.SAAC WESTCOTT of New-York took the floor, and said that he was opposed to consolidation. He said that from 1821 to 1827 the contributions to the Triennial Convention ranged from \$3,615 to \$9,499, under a system of consolidation. In 1831, when their only General Benevolent Society was the Baptist General Convention, the contributions amounted to \$22,825. In 1835, with two Societies, the setts, Connecticut, Knode Island, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Louisianna, and in several other States, were entered upon the Secretary's books as represented.

The Prinsipher made a short speech, after which the session was commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Nicholls.

The Hon. Moses Kimball of Boston, rose to suggest amount of contributions was \$60,401. In 1839, with three Societies, they amounted to \$133,336. Since that time the three Societies have averaged about \$180,000, The Rev. Mr. WILDER suggested that each of these Societies should be sustained on their own merits.

The Rev. Dr. Harrison of New-York said that he thought it heat to let well enough above. The Hon. Mosts Kimaill of Boston, rose to suggest that more particular information in regard to the conduction of the institutions represented should be given in the speeches, and that the scope of the Convention be extended so as to cover the whole ground of reformatory institutions, and not only juvenile schools of reform and houses of refuge.

The President read the article under which the Convention was first called, showing how this point was already alluded to.

Mr. Scott of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor in this City, also wished to know whether he was to be considered a member of the Convention or not.

thought it best to let well enough alone.

As Williams, esq., of Boston, moved to amend the resolution by striking out American and Foreign Baptist Bible Society, and inserting American Bible

The Rev. Mr. Fulton of Ohio, vindicated the cause of the Union.

A Voice—Is it understood that Presbyterians and

Congregationalists who are interested in the Union are expected to speak in Convention?

The Rev. Dr. PACKER of Vermont, addressed the Convention against amalgamation.

Mr. Willbork withdrew the amendment.

The Rev. Mr. Masville spoke in favor of the Consolidation. He thought that the amalgamation, so called, was claimed as a step of economy, and re-

PRACE was Chairman, came in, and, on motion, made

PRACE was Chairman, came in, and, on motion, made their report, which was rdopted.

The Husiness Committee of 1857 then made its report on printing, which was also adopted.

Mr. T. G. Ruhhardon of the Western House of Refuge, Pittsburg, Pa., read a paper on the distinction which should be observed between vagrancy and destination on the one hand, and crime on the other. The paper enumerated the causes of vagrancy, and among which considered orphanage as an important one. It also urged that street begging should be prohibited by law, and made a punishable offence; but asserted that one penny of prevention in the work eagaged in by the institutions represented, counted equal to a dollar of cure.

Mr. Orlando Hastings of Rochester took up the subject, and stated his opinion that delinquent children should be placed with Christian families for moral removation. This was the great means supplied by Providence for the elevation of the race. Was vagrancy a crime I Ordinarily, in the vagrant himself, who had broken away from parental restraint and instruction, it was; but it was not always. The object of these institutions was not punishment, but reform, and the guardians there supplied should act toward the inmates as parents. Among the causes of juvenile delinquency, the neiton among parents that children must becessarily be wicked was to be deprecated as most injurious. In the histories of those who enter houses of refuce, it could be learned that here by the great difficulty, the great cause of youthful delinquency. Youthful crime was unquestionably on the increase, and the fact that every well-trained child which grows up will train his children in a similar path, greatly magnified the importance of the good work under consideration.

Mr. Loris D. Lincoln of Boston thought it a good Union.

The Rev. Mr. Waine of Mass, expected that if he should be found in a minority he would have to be governed by the majority. If he could not send his dollar to Burmah without paying another to get it there, he must try some other and better plac. He suggested, beside consolitation, the addition of invigoration as an alternative.

The Rev. Mr. Wurre of Staten Island did not believe in letting well enough alone; he advocated pro-

lieve in letting well enough alone; he advocated progress, and was glad to have the opportunity of sustain-

The Rev. Mr. BUCKLEY of Sing moved to amend by

striking out the word "spontaneous."

The Rev. Mr. Malcolm moved to amend by striking out all after the word Philadelphia.

The Cuair decided Dr. Malcom's motion to amend e Rev. Mr. BRIGHT of The Examiner addressed

the Association in fuvor of consolication.

The Rev. Dr. MAYNARD of Philadelphia thought that the object in view seemed to be to vote down one Society and kill the other.

The Rev. Mr. Willett of Wisconsin said that he was

not anxious for any change, but it seemed to him that some change was about to take place, and he desired that it might be such as would enhance the operations of these Societies. He disbelieved the idea of spontanicty expressed in the resolution.

The Rev. J. N. Serley of lilinois spoke in favor of

the present state of the Societies.

The Hon. Isaac Davis of Mass, said that he was

The Hon. Isaac Davis of Mass, said that he was utterly opposed to the resolution. He believed that the libble was a Baptist book, and preeminently so, and no other denomination had a libble.

The Rev. Dr. Anderson of Rochester was an agent, and as such had something to say about the word "spontaneous." He would ask the ministers if they ever knew of a church being built by money spontaneously contributed. The work of agency was indispensable to the progress of the Gospel. He begged to remind them that agitation was not reform. What was warded as a denomination, was carnest working. to remind them that agitation was not reform. What was wanted, as a denomination, was earnest working, elaborating and systematizing of resources of labor and funds. He could not comprehend the idea of denominalism, used in reference to that Convention. He believed it to be a mere abstraction; and, after all, the Convention had no real authority in the case, and it was impudence in it to assume it.

The Rev. Mr. Vocal, said that consolidation was meant to give greater facilities for the circulation of the Scriptures, although it might seem, by what had been said by many who had spoken, that this consolidation movement contemplated the abandonment of this good work.

The Rev. Mr. STIMPSON of Wisconsin advocated the Consolidation measure, but never dreamed of sponta-neous contributions excluding the possibility of agen-

The Rev. J. S. Brown of Massachusetts addressed

Mr. Referelin of Ohio thought the distinction between vagrants on the one hand, and crime and destitution on the other, could not be established. Experience in a reform school showed the reverse. There was no crime more repulsive than that of the children of tich purents—parents who have grown suddenly rich, or suddenly poor. The speaker believed stepparents, being frequently a cause of the total annihilation of parental love, were to be enumerated as a cause of crime. The great point to bring about, which is recognized in the laws of Ohio, of England and of France, be thought, was private reformatory enterprise, such as was more especially under the origination and direction of private individuals, yet capable of being recognized and supported by the Government. The smaller the numbers in an institution—the nearer we could come to individuality—the more good was done. Our public school education was too one-sided. A proper system of reform schools required in its teachers the qualifications of father, brother and teacher, and everything else. He (the speaker) was not in favor of arresting delinquent children, as had been suggested, but recommended the principle of love.

Mr. W. R. Luxcolk of Baltimore related the case the Convention.

The Rev. Dr. Hague spoke in favor of the spontaneous element. He had invariably excluded agents from his pulpit, because he could do the work himself, and sent them to weak churches.

The Rev. Mr. WILLETT of Wisconsin moved to strike out all after Philadelphia.

The Rev. Mr. Buckley thought that in this shape

The Rev. Mr. Bushiness was ignored; for instance, it would be impossible to labor in Sweden, a field which had been cultivated by the Publication Society.

The Rev. J. Wheaton Smith of Philadelphia had

The Rev. J. Wheaton Smith of Philadelphia had the floor when the Convention took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Rev. J. Wheaton Smith yielded the floor to the Rev. Dr. Welsh, who proceeded to address the Convention. As President of the American and Foreign Bible Society for a quarter of a century, his labor had been one of love, and not of reaumeration. He believed that the Bible work would be entirely annimi-Christ was not, would not, be served by such a course. If he had the power, he would rather multiply such societies. They were like lights shining in one dark places, introducing, wherever they shine, joy and nappiners. The debt resting upon the marble palace in Massau street is \$90,000, a debt which they did not feel. The property had, since its erection, been enhanced in value 75 per cent.

The Kev. J. Wheaton Smith of Philadelphia, was may like to dispose of the American and Europe, Bulleting and E

unwilling to dispose of the American and Foreign Bible Society after the manner of the resolution now before

phans; a very large proportion the children of intemperate persons; and also, a large number of children were brought to their delinquent condition from
being inhabitants of haunts of licentiousness.

Parental neglect had been set down as the
great cause of juvenile crime; but we should
consider what classes of parents these were who
neglected their children. The labors of these institutions had largely to do with them. He thought the
risk in bringing vicious children into Christian families was too great, as more injury would be done to the
virtuous than good to the vicious. To plant the
vicious offshoots of the city into the rank soil of the
country would be dangerous, for we could not tell how
fast it would grow there. The great object of these
instintions was not only to instruct children mentally
and morally, but to make out of them self-governing
men. Mr. Haven closed by inviting the members of
the Convention to visit the Juvenile Asylu n.

The Rev. Mr. Hallinav, in the name of the ladies
of the Home for the Friendless, also invited a visit by
the members of the Convention to that institution. In
regard to emigration, to which we oved the great pro-The Rev. Dr. MACLAY said that the American and Foreign Bible Society was dear to his heart. He recounted a variety of difficulties which the Society had surmounted and the hard circumstances under which it began to exist. He believed that a union of the societies would be disastrous to both. It wa-70 years since he came to a knowledge of Christ, 60 years ago he became a Sabbath-School Teacher, and in 1799 he com-

came a saboata-School Feacher, and in 1735 he com-menced preaching the Gospel.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson of New-Jersey was in favor of the resolution, because other organizations can do the work of the American and Foreign Bible Society as appropriately and efficiently. The facility for multiplying copies of the Scriptures in the land was too great to encourage fear. too great to encourage fear.

The Rev. Mr. JEFFREY of Philadelphia offered a

substitute for the resolution, proposing a vote of confi-dence in the two Societies included in the resolution, as two distinct organizations, with distinct duties, which might be continued with success.

The Rev. Mr. Corrie of Utica, after some years'

the members of the Convention to that institution. In regard to emigration, to which we owed the great proportion of our delinquent children, we were, after all, indebted greatly for its developing the resources of our country, and it deserved in return the taking care of its children. The vicious almost exclusively stop in this city, while the better part go to battle the unsubdued natural resources of the West. Seventeen thousand women, almost the entire mass of whom were brought here by foreign emigration, were arrested and sent to the public institutions by the police every year. Street children, the speaker said, were another very large class, and an interesting one. He then related a most interesting account of a lad, belonging to this class, who eventually escaped from all restraint, and was still at large. The Rev. Mr. CORRIE of Utica, after some years' attention to this subject, had come to the conclusion that whatever else the Baptist denomination nee ied, he was satisfied that the American and Foreign Bible Society was not necessary. He did not know how it was that the Baptist Publication Society could not distribute Bibles as well as other religious books.

The Rev. Dr. Dowlins was in favor of the substitute. He appealed to the Convention, as Baptists, in favor of the American and Foreign Bible Society. Dr. Dowling stated that special efforts had been made to create a prejudice against the Society. Here the

to create a prejudice against the Society. Here the Chairman called him to order. Dr. Dowling said he had finished, and retired to his seat. The Rev. Dr. MILLER of Connecticut was prepared

to vote for the substitute. He thought that both the Societies should be left to the churches, and if they withdraw their help, let them fall back upon the handsome investment and to be contained in the Marble Palace.
The Rev. Dr. CALDWELL moved an amendment to

the substitute, proposing that the work now done by the American and Foreign Bible Society be committed to other Societies, to be partitioned between them ac-cording to the field occupied by each.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor said that all the talk about Baptist hearts and Baptist Bibles was mere rhetoric; and the union of the two Societies would facilitate the distribution of the Scriptures. The people could not afford to sustain such a badly managed institution as the Marble Palace.

POLITICAL.

-The Hon. T. J. Judge is an independent caudidate for Congres in the Montgomery District, Ala.

-William C. Rives delivered his promised address before the people of Richmond, Va., last Thursday evening. The audience was large, the African church being completely filled before the hour of meeting. He endeavored to show the injury which the South as well as the whole country had received from the agitation of the Slavery question, and how false the Democratic party had been to all sections, and how

corrupt in all its alliances. He said:

"One of the chief acts by which this party has so long held possession of the Government, to the serious injury of the country, and in spite of the reprobation of their measures, by a large and unquestionable majority of the people of the United States, is the fabrication of sectional issues, and the fomentation of sectional jealousies to divide the country, and thereby sectional jealousies to divide the country, and thereby to prevent numerous masses of virtuous and honorable men in both sections, who cordially agree in detectation of their practices, from uniting in any efficient coopera-tion to displace them from power. The great instru-ment of popular delusion which they wield for this par-pose, and to which alone they owe their unnatural foot-hold in the South, is the incessant and permicious agita-tics of constitute compacted with Slaver. tion of questions connected with Slavery

-The central organ of the Kentucky Democracy, Lexington Statesman, which journal is undertood to reflect the views of Vice-President Breckinridge, has the following remarks upon the subject of intervention, which is being contended for by the Opposition in Kentucky:

"To look to Congressional interference is to subvert political principles which we may have learned to regard as the fundamental doctrines of the Democratic party, as the fundamental doctrines of the Democratic party, to inaugurate a domestic policy in direct conflict with that theory upon which alone there seems to be a hope for the permanent adjustment of our sectional difficulties, and finally to concede a power which, if exerted to its legitimate extent, would place the extension of Slavery within the absolute control of an Abolition Congress. Congressional legislation in protection of Slavery in the Territories, irresistibly carries with it the power to legislate for its exclusion. The duty or right of Congress to protect cannot be maintained without admitting the power to abolish. If Congress can intervene for one purpose, it can for another. The South cannot assert a principle and expect to reap only its advantages. We must abide to full enforcement."

—At the commencement of the convass in Virginia.

-At the commencement of the convass in Virginia, the two candidates for Governor were stumping

at the remarks of Bro. Westcott about the Bible forced to give up. Mr. Montague, the Democratic candidate for Lieutevart-Governor, took his place, and during a few discussions held his own very well; but he, too, fell sick last week, and Mr. Goggin is new left to pursue the canvase alone. At last ac-

> The Hon, J. W. Stevenson, a Democratic member of the last Congress, is a candidate for redlection, and takes strong and decided ground in opposition to Congressional legislation in behalf of Siavery.

-The Holly Springs (Miss.) Democrat runs up the name of Mr. Senator Brown, of that State, for the Presidency. This is the Brown who, according to a speech which he made in Tammany Hall a while ago, wants Cuba, in order to get cheap "niggers."

-The Washington Republic names as prominen candidates for the nomination of the Charleston Convention, as President, Generals Harney, Wool, Jesup, Commissioner Bowlin, and Secretary Cobb. Mr. Orr will, it thinks, if he cannot get the first place on the ticket take the second.

-The New-York correspondent of The Kentucky Free South advocates the following nominations for 1860: For President, N. P. Banks of Massachusetts; for Vice-President, Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky.

- The St. Louis Democrat maintains that the peculiar expressions in the letter of Hon. Edward Bates, in regard to Slavery agitation, were in a measure resporsive to the resolution of the New-York Wnig General Committee transmitted to him. The Dem-

ceral proceeds to say:

"He protest against Slavery sgitation and agitators must be read in the light of his antecedents. In 1835, as even The Missouri Republican will acknowledge, he was an Emancipationist. We know that he has not recanted that faith. He was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the Border-Reffian policy of the Pierce Administration. He is opposed to the Douglas Terretorial theory, which has been reduced to a hise-us faite by the Utah trial. He dissents from the Dred Scott decision, and still maintains the constitutionality of Congressional free and encuments for the Territories. He is opposed to the extension of Slavery both within and without the burdance of the Republic and even if he had not said so, we should deduce from this the corollary that he is opposed to fill-bott-rism, and the anuexation of Slave soil, or of Free soil, because it may be easily transformed into Slave soil. To sum up.

The Democrat adds that though Mr. Bates has shrunk from public life, " he has not hesitated to perform the public duties of a leading private citizen, and events which will probably transpire in our own State this Summer, will test his opinions and statesmanship.

- The Louisville Courier says that "the Democracy of Kentucky believe in the power and duty of Congress to protect Slavery in the Territories, and they are not willing to be stultified into the advocacy a net-exercise of this power and duty, simply to secure the election of a Northern Black Republican, dirguised as a Democrat, to the Presidency in 1860. It is the duty of the Democracy of the State at once to rebuke this Black Republican movement in Kentucky, and to crush out the hopes of those who have dared to inaugurate it in the press or upon the stump. If it is not done our State election is lost beyond ope, and we may as well make up our minds to see Den ceratic Congressmen, Legislators, &c., defeated by the Opposition, who have had the shrewdness to take the popular side of the question, of protecting Slavery in the Territories, in spite of their record and real sentiments against it.

-The St. Joseph Journal pronounces the whole The St. Louis Republican's story about the Pike's Peak fillibusters threatening Sonora and Chihuahua a hun bug and a trumped up affair.

- A letter from San Francisco says that Gen. Walker, who still there, has many visitors of the fillibuster spe cies. All the rumors connecting his name with an expetition to Sonora or Arizona are pronounce I erroneous He contemplates a renewal of his enterprise in Nicaragua, and will assuredly try his fortunes there again seen as he sees the way open.

-The Her. W. R. W. Cobb, Democrat, announces himself for reelection to Congress in the VIth Alabama District.

-Gov. Morgan has appointed Benjamin Hutchinsen of New-York a Port Warden for the port of New-York, in place of S. Alpheus Smith, resigned. Mr. Smith's term of office would have expired April 16, 1861. He has also appointed Isaac Dayton of New-York a Commissioner under the "Act for the relief of Eli Chittenden and others," in place of Charles Cook, who declines to serve. And he has appointed Charles H. Van Duesen of Lockport to be Clerk of the County of Ningara, in place of Nathan Dayton, deceased.

-The Washington correspondent of The Com-

necessal Astertiser says:

"The Asministration has been advised by the best sources that Mr. Douglas has at last taken a leap into the Opposition camp, and is organizing a band of Democratic guerriles to war on the Administration. The Democrate generally are disposed toward conciliation with him, but the rumors sent from this city are utterly

"Teday, advices from Wisconsin show that the Douglas party is moving there, and that the Democracy of that State will send a Douglas delegation to the Charleston Convention.

"It is also stated that arrangements are on foot to "It is also stated that arrangements are on foot to send Douglas Democratic delegations to Charleston from every non-slaveholding State, and from several of the Southern States. Double delegations from Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Illinois were previously

-The Hon. Sidney Dean writes to The Norwich Bulletin denying any knowledge of, or complicity in, the use of his name as a candidate for Congress against Mr. Burnham. He says he was pledged to support the regular nomination, and did not know of the built till after his return from Cuba.

-Mark W. Alexander has been elected Judge of the 1st Judicial District of Arkansas.

PERSONAL.

-Among the novelties in preparation for the next publishing season in London, is a new serial work by Mr. Thackeray. It will form a feature in a monthly periodical to be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder

-A clerical correspondent of The London Times aving very confidently attributed the authorship of Adam Bede" to the Rev. Mr. Liggin of Nimeanor, he anthor-still writing under the nom de plume of George Eliot-has sharply contradicted the assump-

-A London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian says that Mr. Robert Lowe is one of the most remarkable men in the House of Commons. Against the singular personal disadvantage of a shortness and weakness of eyesight, which makes him almost entirely dependent on others for all the reading and writing he may require, Mr. Lowe has run the gamut of a successful career, from Oxford upward. successively a high first-class man at the University; the best Oxford "coach," or private tutor, of his day; the leader of the Bar and most prominent member of the House of Assembly at Sydney; at once, on his return home, in the first rank as a political essayist and orator; Secretary of the Board of Control and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lowe has, at each step of his progress, given evidence of special capacity. His influence has been impaired by an irrepressible gayety, passing not unfrequently into a playfulness, which is by many mistaken for scorn, and which, beside giving offense, lays him open to impuations of levity and evnicism.

- The Cleveland Leader says that Mr. C. H. Langston, who is on trial before the U. S. District Court, charged with the crime of helping a man to obtain deliverance from his oppressors, is the son of a Revo-Intionary soldier. Capt. Ralph Quarles, a white man, and the father of the indicted, at the age of 18 years enlisted and entered the army under Gen. Lafayette, and served until the close of the war, when he settled in Louisa County, Va., and became a wealthy planter, having a plantation containing two thousand acres. The mother of Charles was Lucy Langston, herself a descendant of a celebrated Indian family of that name, the women of which were noted for having together, but Mr. Letcher, the Democratic nominee, before the State was half gone over, took ill and was

resided. The father of Lucy Langston was an African. The grandfather of Simeon Bushnell served three years in the Revolutionary War, and his father was an efficer in the war of 1812. We may aid that more of the prisoners are sons of Revolutionary sires. They come of a good stock, and are noble "Sons of

-The London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian says that we may soon look for the appearance of Mr. Tennysou's four Arthurian idyls. Diffculties as to the choice of a publisher have retarded the publication. Of the four poems to be comprised in the new voice, the "Repentance of Guinever is speken of as the poet's masterpieze, in the opinion of the no-t con petent critics who have had an opportunity of hearing the poems. Next to this they seem to place the "Neu ze," which details the witchery of Merlin by the hard-hearted coquette to whom the wizara is weak arough to surrender his affections and his magic secrets. The "Maiden of Astolet" is anarother treatment of the subject of the "Lady of Shalott," already so well known among the author's

-Mr. Rarey is new in St. Petersburg, but his first experiment upon an in-omitable horse belonging to M. Arapeff was unsucces-ful.

- M. Guizot has left Paris for his country seat, Val Richer, where he is at work upon the third volume of

-Pelly Boston, a colored woman, whose age, from reliable authority, is at down at 109 years, died on the 25th ult. in Bastimore. She was born and raised

-Lord Frederick Grosvenor, who, with a number of other English gentlemen, hunted in the far North, and escaped scalping by the Indians by the hair of their tends, is now at St. Louis, awaiting the arrival of one or two companions with whom he purposes going to California, over the Southern Overland Mail Route. and thence to China and the East Indies.

-Mr. Lawson of the Coast Survey and a son of Prof. Agassiz are engaged in surveying the harbor of

-The following extract of a letter from an officer of

The following extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. sloop Decatur, we publish by request:

"Realerjo, Nicaragua, March 26, 1839.

"I was yesterday calcule to mourn the loss of a much esteemed friend, Mr. Asahel Pometor Edwards, of Northamptan, Mass, who departed this life after having been sick for about a mouth. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Chapian of the U. S. steam-frigate Merrimae, Com. Long, and were very in pressive and solepin. He had been Hospital Steward of this ship, and had onderared humself to all who knew him by his kind treatment of the sick and his consideration of their wants."

-Two new Catholic Bishops were recently consecrated in the Cathedral of St. Louis, by Archbishop Kenrick. One, the Right Rev. Dr. Gorman, is to be Bishop in Nebraska Territory; the other, the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, to be condutor of Nashville, Tenn. Several Bishops were present. The sermon was preached by Bishop Smyth of Dubuque.

- David R. Atchison, says a correspondent of The Buston Journal, still enjoys the sweets of private life on his plantation in Clinton County, Mo. During a recent revival of religion in that section, he seemed seriously inclined; and some of his relatives, who are zealous and consistent Methodists, really had hopes of his conversion. But just then some friend sent him a barrel of his favorite old rye whisky (like Mr. Buchanan, he drinks nothing but old rye), he returned to his idel, and from that day he has been the ame old "Dave" Atchison as of yore,

-We learn that though Mr. T. F. Meagher has withdrawn from the editorial responsibility of Tha Irish News, he has not broken off his connection with that journal, but continues to write regularly for its columns We believe The News is in a highly prosperous condition.

-For three Winters past "the Cortlandville Literary Association" have invited distinguished scholars to lecture in the "stone church," and some of them lectured Saturday evenings, and stayed over and preached in the same church on the Sabbath. They were Wendell Phillips, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Horaca Greeley, Joshua R. Giddings, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, E. H. Chapin, T. Starr King, A. D. Mayo, George W. Curtis, Henry Ward Beecher, Thos. Beecher, Theodore Parker, and others. Stephen Brewer, esq., attended these meetings, and the ministers and elders of the Presbyterian Church to which he belonged labored with him because he did so. Mr. Brewer thought the elders had no authority to restrain him in this matter, but they insisted they had, and because he refused to submit judgment and conscience to their dictation, they indicted, tried, and suspended him for

breach of covenant. -Mr. Charles Mackay has his American letters in press, two handsome volumes, on "Life and Liberty in America," illustrated by engravings. The result of the poet traveler's observations is, it is said, not very favorable to American society, as contrasted with English freedom and English manners.

-The Jackson (Miss.) Eagle says: "Mr. Beason of Ken per County arrived in this city the other day. He will be the Stare's guest for the next seven years, in consideration for his services in endeavoring to establish the institution of Slavery on free territory with another man's niggers."

-The subjoined obituary notice of an Irish gentleman appeared in the morning journals of this city a few days since. As one of the most remarkable specimers of this department of literature which we have ever seen, we transfer it to a greater publicity than it has yet enjoyed:

than it has yet enjoyed:

"Yestrday an Irish gentleman died. But a few days ago he was waiking down Broadway (perhaps the observed of all observers) in the bloom and freshness of youth-a most remarkably goed-looking (not swaggering), fashionably attired fellow. The pride of his family, the soil of the young and harmless society he pride of his family, the soil of the young and harmless society he pride of his family, the soil of the good and prime in whose en ployment he was; and lastly, though not least, the admiration of the unexampled and virtious beauties who ornsment and promenade Broadway. To day he is a cold, an inanimate corpect his his soil, it is believed and hoped, is in the full enjoyment of the glorious presence of the great man who died on Friday, and whe, in the subsequent Sunday, had risen from the dead, to sit upon the throne of thrones, in the heavens of the highest heavens, for the advantion of unfortunate simers. He was as mild as he was bold; he was as generous as he was brave; as circumspect as he was social, and as discerning as he was unsuspecting. And lastly no doubt was a good son, who honored his beloved and now bereaved parents, 'that his days might be long in the land.' Alas! he wever, he has been cut off in the very spring of his promising life, while the world is enjoying one of the most screme and grow hus Springs the 'oldest inhabitant' can recollect of.

"When in a day or two the earth of his kindred country is making a hillow noise on his otherwise allent cofin (kindred caute, because the great O'Connell and other great men maintained that a strong relationship exists between Ireland and America, as there is not a stone well or a barrier—barring a British missioned in the strong relationship exists between Ireland and America, as there is not a stone well or a barrier—barring a British missioned was—except the occan wave, between them), let us all exclaint, in the mass of which he had troops, pray to the Great Creator of finish this poor epicle on a departed friend, the words

-At an entertainment given in Paris on the 17th ult., Madame Ristori read the fifth Canto of Dante's Inferno, with great effect.

-Horace Vernet, long a widower, is about to be married. He is now 70 years old, and was the fatherin-law of Paul Delaroche.

-It is affirmed by several Parisian journals that Rossini has engaged to write a grand five-act opera-for the Academie Imperiale. It is also said that Verdi has undertaken to compose an opera for the

-Mr. C. L. Remond, a well-known Anti-Slavery ecturer, and a man rather remarkable for extrem neatness in dress and unobtrusive manners, came on by the Boston and New-Haven Road from Boston on Monday, riding without question or comment where other people do whopay for a ticket. But no sooner did he step into a Fourth avenue car at Twenty-seventh street, to come down town, than he was turned out of his seat by the conductor, and compelled to stand upon the platform outside. Mr. Remond, though a well-educated and well-bred man, is of that class which has no rights which "our fellow-citizens from the South of Ireland" are bound to respect.

-The Boston Journal says that the friends of Mr. Hawthorne will be gratified to learn that letters from Rome, under dated of April 16, speak of the improved health and probable recovery of Miss Hawthorne, whose dangerous illness was recently reported.

-The Hon. Jas. T. Pratt received a letter from Gov. Thomas H. Seymour, on Saturday. It was dated

Messrs. Hartly, Haines, Hartless, Kimealle, Ree-mells, Fay, Barnard and others participating. The question was ultimately withdrawn for the time, and a Business Committee of five appointed, with instruc-tions to draw up the order of subjects to be considered; after which it was resumed with increased interest. Meantime the Business Committee, of which Mr.

trenchment of expenses.
The Rev. Dr. WESS of New-Jersey, was astonished